بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

THE SEALED NECTAR

(THE CONQUEST OF KHAIBAR)

21.April.2012 (Evening Dars)

THE SEALED NECTAR SERIES CONTINUES

The rasul (ﷺ) signed the treaty of Hudaibiya with Quraish in the 6th year of hijra
-and one of the points was, no war for 10 years
-this freed up the Muslims to use the opportunity to give Dawah
-both in the Arabian Peninsula and beyond

So the prophet wrote a letter to the Negus of Ethiopia
-he embraced Islam because when he died the Prophet prayed Salatul Ghaib on him
-funeral Salah for someone who died far away

The Prophet also wrote to Mukawkas the vicegerent of Egypt
-he wrote a short letter to him
-and it is not the Sunnah to give long khutbah

Letter to the Vicegerent of Egypt, called Muqawqas

"In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. From Muhammad slave of Allâh and His Messenger to Muqawqas, vicegerent of Egypt. Peace be upon him who follows true guidance. Thereafter, I invite you to accept Islam. Therefore, if you want security, accept Islam. If you accept Islam, Allâh, the Sublime, shall reward you doubly. But if you refuse to do so, you will bear the burden of the transgression of all the Copts."

Mukawkas replied that he understood the letter
-and he knows the coming of the prophet is due
-but he always thought he would come from Syria
-he did not say whether he will accept Islam or not
-but sent the prophet 2 maids called right- hand possess

"In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. From Muqawqas to Muhammad bin ‘Abdullah. Peace be upon you. I have read your letter and understood its contents, and what you are calling for. I already know that the coming of a Prophet is still due, but I used to believe he would be born in

Syria. I am sending you as presents two maids, who come from noble Coptic families; clothing and a steed for riding on. Peace be upon you."

The presents were accepted
-and Maria was taken by the Prophet (ﷺ) and Sireen taken to Hassan ibn Thabit, the poet
-they both gave birth to sons and Maria gave birth to Ibrahim

The Prophet (ﷺ) did not marry Maria, she remained a concubine
-and so those who say you have to marry your concubine are modernists
-Allah said you are allowed to go to bed with your wife or right- hand possess

Successful indeed are the believers. (1) Those who offer their Salat (prayers) with all solemnity and full submissiveness. (2) And those who turn away from Al-Laghw (dirty, false, evil vain talk, falsehood, and all that Allah has forbidden). (3) And those who pay the Zakat. (4) And those who guard their chastity (i.e. private parts, from illegal sexual acts) (5) Except from their wives or (the captives and slaves) that their right hands possess, for then, they are free from blame;(6) (Al-Mu'minun 23:1-6)

Maria was not captured in the battlefield
-so you can buy a right- hand posses from an auction

YOU CAN OBTAIN RIGHT-HAND POSSESS BY:
1. CAPTURED AT A BATTLEFIELD
2. BOUGHT AT AN AUCTION
3. GIVEN TO YOU AS, A GIFT

The other person the prophet sent a letter to was Caesar; king of Rome

The Envoy to Caesar, King of Rome

"In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, and the Most Merciful. From Muhammad, the slave of Allâh and His Messenger to Hercules, king of the Byzantines. Blessed are those who follow true guidance. I invite you to embrace Islam so that you may live in security. If you come within the fold of Islam, Allâh will give you double reward, but in case you turn your back upon it, then the burden of the sins of all your people shall fall on your shoulders.

-a very short letter because the rasul (ﷺ) did not like writing long letters

Abu Sufyan was in Rome at the time trading
-so the king asked the Arabs to come to his palace
-he asked for the closest one to Muhammad (ﷺ)

-Abu Sufyan said I am and he was not Muslim yet, so why did he step forward?
-this is because the prophet was married to his daughter, Umm Habiba
-so he was his father- in- law

Al-Bukhâri, on the authority of Ibn Abbas, narrated that Hercules sent for Abu Sufyan and his companions, who happened to be trading in Ash-Sham, Jerusalem. That was during the truce that had been concluded between the polytheists of Quraish and the Messenger of Allâh [(ﷺ)]. Hercules, seated amongst his chiefs of staff, asked, "Who amongst you is the nearest relative to the man who claims to be a Prophet (ﷺ)?" "I (Abu Sufyan) replied: 'I am the nearest relative to him from amongst the group.' So they made me sit in front of him and made my companions sit behind me. Then he called upon his translator and said (to him). 'Tell them (i.e. Abu Sufyan's companions) that I am going to ask him (i.e. Abu Sufyan) regarding that men who claims to be a Prophet. So if he tells a lie, they should contradict him (instantly)'. By Allâh had I not been afraid that my companions would consider me a liar, I would have told lies", Abu Sufyan later said. Abu Sufyan's testimony went as follows: "Muhammad descends from a noble family. No one of his family happened to assume kingship. His followers are those deemed weak with numbers ever growing. He neither tells lies nor betrays others, we fight him and he fights us but with alternate victory. He bids people to worship Allâh Alone with no associate, and abandon our fathers' beliefs. He orders us to observe prayer, honesty, and abstinence and maintain strong family ties." "Hercules, on hearing this testimony, turned to his translator bidding him to communicate to us his following impression which reveals full conviction in the truthfulness of Muhammad's Prophet hood: 'I fully realize that Prophets come from noble families; he does not affect any previous example of Prophet hood. Since none of his ancestors was a monarch, we cannot then allege that he is a man trying to reclaim his father's monarchy. So long as he does not tell lies to people, he is for the more reason, immune to telling lies as regards Allâh. Concerning his followers being those deemed weak with numbers ever growing, it is something that goes in agreement with questions of Faith until this latter assumes its full dimensions geographically and demographically. I have understood that no instance of apostasy has yet appeared among his followers and this points to the bliss of Faith that finds its abode in the human heart. Betrayal, as I see, is alien to him because real Prophets (ﷺ) hold betrayal in abhorrence. Bidding worship of Allâh with no associates, observance of prayer, honesty and abstinence and prohibition of paganism are traits bound to subject to him all my possessions. I have already known that a Prophet (ﷺ) must arise but it has never occurred to me that he will be an Arab from among you. If I was sure I would be faithful to him, I might hope to meet him, and if I were with him, I would wash his feet.' Hercules then requested that the Prophet's letter be read. The observations of the emperor and finally the definite and clear-cut exposition of the Islamic message could not but create a

tense atmosphere amongst the clergy present at the court. We were ordered to go out." Abu Sufyan said, "While coming out, I said to my companions, 'The matter of Ibn Abi Kabshah (i.e. Muhammad [(ﷺ)]) has become so prominent that even the king of Banu Al- Asfar (i.e. the Romans) is afraid of him.' So I continued to believe that Allâh's Messenger [(ﷺ)] would be victorious, till Allâh made me embrace Islam." The king did not embrace Islam — for it was differently ordained. However, the Muslim envoy was returned to Medina with the felicitations of the emperor.

The Prophet was so wise he married the daughter of Abu Sufyan
-and this made his heart soften towards Islam, it is insanity to fight Islam
-because even the king said he would have washed the feet of the prophet
-so you have to go along the tide not against it

On his way back to Medina, Dihyah Al- Kalbi was intercepted by people from Judham tribe in Hasmi, who looted the presents sent to the Prophet [(ﷺ)]. Zaid bin Haritha at the head of five hundred men was dispatched to that spot, inflicted heavy losses on those people and captured 1000 camels, 5000 of their cattle and a hundred women and boys. The chief of Judham who had embraced Islam filed a complaint with the Prophet, who gave a positive response to the former's protest, and ordered that all the spoils and captives be returned.

The king of Persia also received a letter from the Prophet (ﷺ)
-he invited him to accept the religion of Allah

A Letter to Chosroes, Emperor of Persia

"In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, and the Most Merciful. From Muhammad, the Messenger of Allâh to Chosroes, king of Persia. Peace be upon him who follows true guidance, believes in Allâh and His Messenger and testifies that there is no god but Allâh Alone with no associate, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger. I invite you to accept the religion of Allâh. I am the Messenger of Allâh sent to all people in order that I may infuse fear of Allâh in every living person, and that the charge may be proved against those who reject the Truth. Accept Islam as your religion so that you may live in security, otherwise, you will be responsible for all the sins of the Magians."

What was his attitude when he received the letter?

'Abdullah bin Hudhafa As- Sahmi was chosen to carry the letter. This envoy carried it to the king of Bahrain but we do not know yet if the latter dispatched to Chosroes by one of his men or chose 'Abdullah himself. The proud monarch was enraged by the style of the letter as the name of the Prophet [(ﷺ)]

had been put above his own name. He tore the letter into shreds and forthwith dictated a command to his viceroy in Yemen to send a couple of troopers to arrest the Prophet (ﷺ) and bring him to his presence. The governor, Bazan by name, immediately sent two men to Medina for the purpose. As soon as the men reached Medina, the Prophet [(ﷺ)] was informed by a Divine Revelation that Pervez, the emperor of Persia, had been murdered by his son. The Prophet [(ﷺ)] disclosed to them the news and they were stunned. He added asking them to tell their new monarch that Islam would prevail everywhere and outstrip the sovereignty of Chosroes himself. They hurried back to Bazan and communicated to him what they heard. Meanwhile, Sherweh, the new monarch sent a letter to Bazan confirming the news and bidding him to stop any procedures as regards the Prophet till further notice. Bazan, together with the Persians in Yemen, went into the folds of Islam, and gladly signified his adhesion to the Prophet. [Fath Al-Bari 8/127,128]

The Prophet prophesied that his kingdom will be torn apart
-he was killed by his own son and this was his demise

<u>THE CONQUEST OF KHAIBAR</u>

-it took place 7 years after the hijra
-Khaibar is a Hebrew word meaning a fort, it had about 5 fortresses
-the prophet marched against them because
-the two Jewish tribes kicked out of Madina settled there
-and they were plotting against the Muslims
-so they were a bone in the throat of the Muslims

Khaibar was a spacious strongly fortified territory, studded with castles and farms, lying at a distance of 60- 80 miles north of Medina, now a village known for its uncongenial climate. After Al- Hudaibiyah Treaty, the major party of the anti- Islam tripartite coalition Quraish, the Bedouin horde of Najd tribes and the Jews — was neutralized, therefore, the Prophet [(ﷺ)] deemed it an appropriate time to settle his affairs with the other two wings the Jews and the Najd tribes in order that peace and security could prevail and the Muslims may devote their time and effort in propagating the Message of Allâh and calling people to embrace it. Khaibar itself had always remained a hotbed of intrigue and conspiracy, and the Jews had always constituted it a source of military provocations and war instigation centre, so it was given a top priority on the agenda of the Prophet's compelling exigencies. The Jews of Khaibar had united by an ancient alliance with the Confederates, triggered Bani Quraiza to practice treachery, maintained contacts with Ghatfan and the Arabians and they even devised an attempt at the Prophet's life. In fact, the continual afflictions that the Muslims had sustained were primarily attributable to the Jews. Envoys were repeatedly sent to them for peaceful settlement, but

all in vain. Consequently, the Prophet [(ﷺ)] concluded that a military campaign was a must in order to forestall their hostilities.

Who convinced Banu Quraida to break their treaty? it was Banu Nadeer living in Khaibar
-and they left their fortresses to come to Madina and convince Banu Quraida
-and they were successful

So Khaibar was a hot bed of conspiracies against the Islamic state
-so the prophet marched against them in the month of muharam, 7th year of hijra
-1,400 Sahabah marched with the Prophet (ﷺ) to Khaibar
-these were the Sahabah that gave the prophet the oath at Hudaibiya, underneath the tree
-and Allah said only they were allowed to march to Khaibar with the Prophet (ﷺ) Allah said;

Allah has promised you abundant spoils that you will capture, and He has hastened for you this, and He has restrained the hands of men from you, that it may be a sign for the believers, and that He may guide you to a Straight Path. (Al-Fath 48:20)

When the rasul announced he was going to Khaibar
-the hypocrites of Madina said they want to come too
-the prophet said only the 1,400 Sahabah were allowed
-so the hypocrites said the prophet was denying them the booty

Those who lagged behind will say, when you set forth to take the spoils, "Allow us to follow you," They want to change Allah's Words. Say: "You shall not follow us; thus Allah has said beforehand." Then they will say: "Nay, you envy us." Nay, but they understand not except a little. (Al-Fath 48:15)

They wanted to change the word of Allah
-because Allah had already ordained that only the 1,400 Sahabah were allowed
-and the hypocrites were not allowed because they were laughing at the prophet and Sahabah
-when they were going to Makkah for Umrah
-and the hypocrites said Abu Sufyan will massacre the Muslims
-but when the prophet returned with a treaty they were surprised

The prophet left with no weapons and yet came with a treaty
-this means they were a force to be reckoned with
-and Allah called the treaty a victory

Verily, We have given you (O Muhammad (ﷺ)) a manifest victory. (Al-Fath 48:1)

The hypocrites did not expect them to come with a treaty
-yet they did and 6 weeks later they wanted to join for the attack on Khaibar
-but they were denied this and this caused them to complain
-Allah said they wanted to change the speech of Allah
-hypocrites always like to change kalamullah

-like the Muslim women who want to marry their kaafir boyfriends
-and they want you to tell them, they can drink alcohol
-and do not need to pray to be Muslim etc

O you who believe! When believing women come to you as emigrants, examine them, Allah knows best as to their Faith, then if you ascertain that they are true believers, send them not back to the disbelievers, they are not lawful (wives) for the disbelievers nor are the disbelievers lawful (husbands) for them... (Al-Mumtahinah 60:10)

SHAIKH IN LONDON
-a Muslim wanted to marry a Buddhist and Shaikh denied him
-but these kind of people always shop around looking for a Shaikh to give them what they want

10,000 Jews were in the army of the kuffaar
-and the Muslims were only 1,400
-but they were no match for them

The Muslims were chanting Allahu Akbar when they were marching
-the prophet said to them lower your voices because Allah is not deaf
-Hubab bin Mundhir was marching with the Prophet (ﷺ)
-he was the Sahabi who suggested to the Prophet (ﷺ) to camp at the wells of Badr
-at the battle of badr

For encampment, the Prophet [(ﷺ)] had chosen a certain plot of land he deemed suitable to serve as the headquarters of his army. However, a veteran fighter of his called Hubab bin Al-Mundhir suggested that they, under the exigencies of war requirements and for the sake of providing maximum logistic facilities, shift to another place. On approaching the vicinity of Khaibar, the Prophet ordered his troops to halt, and began to invoke his Lord saying: "O Allâh! Lord of the seven heavens and what they harbour beneath, Lord of the seven earths and what lies in their wombs, Lord of devils and whomsoever they have led astray; we beseech You to grant us the good of this village (Khaibar), the good of its inhabitants and the good that lies in it. We

seek refuge with You from the evil of this village, the evil of its inhabitants, and the evil that lies in it." Then he ordered, "Now march (towards the village) in the Name of Allâh." [Ibn Hisham 2/329]

-he was a skilful person in the battlefield
-and each Sahabi had something he was famous for

"The banner", the Prophet [(ﷺ)] declared "would be entrusted to a man who loves Allâh and His Messenger and they (Allâh and His Messenger) love him." All the Muslims came forward in the following morning hoping to be granted the honour of carrying the banner. The Prophet [(ﷺ)] called for 'Ali bin Abi Talib whose eyes used to hurt, and handed it to him. 'Ali, on his part, pledged he would fight the enemies until they embraced Islam. The Prophet [(ﷺ)] answered him saying: "Take things easy and invite them to accept Islam and brief them on their duties towards Allâh. I swear by Allâh that if only one should be guided through your example that would surely outweigh the best of our camels." [Sahih Al- Bukhari 2/505, 606]

At Khaibar Abu Bakr and Umar (RA) tried to break the fortress of the kuffaar but they failed
-then the prophet said he will give the banner to someone tomorrow
-who will give victory to the Muslims
-and he loves Allah and His rasul (ﷺ) and Allah and His rasul (ﷺ) love him too
-Ali (RA) had a sickness in his eye and the prophet spat in it and it got cured

...The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Go to them patiently and calmly till you enter the land. Then, invite them to Islam, and inform them what is enjoined upon them, for, by Allah, if Allah gives guidance to somebody through you, it is better for you than possessing red camels." [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 4, Book 52, Hadith #253]

A Jew came to fight Ali in a single combat and he was killed
-Yaasir was also killed by Zubair ibn Awwaam
-he was the cousin of the prophet and the prophet said he is his disciple

On the authority of Anas bin Malik (RA) who reported that the Messenger of Allah ((ﷺ)) said: "For every Ummah there is an Amin (trustee) and the Amin (trustee) of our Ummah is Abu 'Ubaidah bin Al-Jarah." [Narrated by al-Bukhari (3744) and Muslim (2419)]

Many of you know about the football stars
-you know all the players names in a team etc
-but you do not know the names of the Sahabah
-this is why I have to keep reminding you about the Sahabah
-the Prophet (ﷺ) said;

Uqbah ibn Aamir (RA) reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "If there were to be a Prophet after me then he would be Umar ibn Al-Khattab." [Ahmed 17410]

-read about the merits of the Sahabah in Sahih Bukhari

As it was prophesied by the prophet
-Ali broke the fortress and brought victory to the Muslims
-16 Muslims died but 93 kuffaar died

When Khaibar fell, the Jews asked to remain and cultivate the land
-and give half of it to the Prophet (ﷺ) and because he was mercy to mankind he allowed them
-but Khaibar was now darul Islam and the Jews that stayed were dhimmi

They remained there until the time of Umar al Khattab
-he drove them away because of the hadith of the Prophet (ﷺ)

Yahya related to me from Malik from Ibn Shihab that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), said, "Two deens shall not co-exist in the Arabian Peninsula." Malik said that Ibn Shihab said, "Umar ibn al-Khattab searched for information about that until he was absolutely convinced that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), had said, 'Two deens shall not co-exist in the Arabian Peninsula,' and he therefore expelled the Jews from Khaybar." [Muwatta Imam Malik (2/892-893) No. 18 and Bayhaqi in 'Sunan al-Kubra' (9/350) No. 18751]

The Sahabah said they were able to eat with their bellies full after Khaibar

Narrated By 'Aisha: When Khaibar was conquered, we said, "Now we will eat our fill of dates!" [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 5, Book 59, Hadith #547]

Narrated By Ibn Umar: We did not eat our fill except after we had conquered Khaibar. [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 5, Book 59, Hadith #548]

There was another oasis at Fadak
-when saw what happened at Khaibar
-they surrendered the Fadak and begged to stay and cultivate the land

Fadak belonged to the Prophet (ﷺ) exclusively
-because it was surrendered to him

At Khaibar it took 1,400 Sahabah to defeat the Jews at Khaibar
-this caused a shockwave among the Jews at Fadak

-and so they surrendered the Fadak to the Prophet (ﷺ)
-the land was now exclusively for the Prophet (ﷺ) because it was surrendered land

Zainab bint Harith
-fed the Prophet (ﷺ) poison in lamb shoulder she cooked for him

After the conquest of Khaibar, a Jewish woman called Zainab bint Al- Harith offered the Prophet [(ﷺ)] a roasted sheep she had poisoned. He took a mouthful, but it was not to his liking so he spat it out. After investigation, the woman confessed that she had stuffed the food with poison alleging that if the eater were a king, she would then rid herself of him, but should he be a Prophet, then he would be bound to learn about it. The Prophet [(ﷺ)], however, connived at her treacherous attempt, but ordered that she be killed when Bishr bin Al- Bara' died of that poison.

-he spat it out instantly
-but Bishr bin Baraa ate it and died
-the prophet ordered for her to be killed
-she said she poisoned the Prophet to find out if he was a real Prophet (ﷺ)

Bilal took part in the battle
-and he brought back 2 concubines to the prophet
-one was calm and the other was screaming with hysteria
-the Prophet married the calm one and she was Safia
-she embraced Islam and became a good Muslimah

Her husband was the treasurer at Khaibar and he did not hand over all the treasures
-he lied about it and so was killed because of his treachery
-her father was also killed in the battle

After Khaibar, the Sahabah who were in Ethiopia came back
-the Prophet (ﷺ) gave them from the booty even though they did not take part in the battle

Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari narrated that he and over fifty companions, while in Yemen, took a ship which landed them in Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and they happened to meet there Ja'far and his companions. He said, "We stayed together until the Prophet [(ﷺ)] sent an envoy asking us to come back. When we returned, we found out that he had already conquered Khaibar, yet he gave us our due shares of the spoils." The advent of those men came at the request made by the Messenger of Allâh [(ﷺ)] to Negus, king of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), through a Prophetic deputy, 'Amr bin Omaiya Ad- Damari. Negus sent them

back, 16 men altogether with their wives and children on two boats. The rest of emigrants had arrived in Medina earlier. [Muhadarat Tareekh Al- Umam Al-Islamiyah 1/128]

Ethiopia was darul kufr because they did not fight Muslims
-like Jamaica, Venezuela, Brazil
-the Sahabah left and thanked the Negus for his kindness
-they arrived in Madina just after the conquest of Khaibar
-but the prophet still gave them from the booty

When the prophet was signing the treaty, the Sahabah were grumbling, only Abu Bakr did not
-but after it was signed Allah called it a victory and told them they will have a lot of booty from Khaibar.
-It will be a breakthrough for many other battles
-so it was a domino effect

LESSONS FROM THE CONQUEST OF KHAIBAR

1. THE TREATY OF HUDAIBIYA WAS A GREAT VICTORY THAT LEAD TO THE CONQUEST OF KHAIBAR
-because it gave the Muslims the freedom to take one enemy at a time
-to take many enemies at a time is madness, just like Adolf Hitler did, he was a mad man

2. JEWS WILL ALWAYS PLOT AGAINST THE HAQQ
-the Prophet (ﷺ) attacked them because they were plotting against the Islamic state
-even kaafir like Montgomery Watt testified to this

3. THE BEST FORM OF DEFENSE IS TO GO ON THE OFFENSIVE

4. MUNAFIQUN GO FOR JIHAD FOR THE SAKE OF BOOTY
-this was why the munafiq wanted to join in the conquest of Khaibar
-but they were denied by Allah

5. THE MUNAFIQUN WANT TO CHANGE KALAMULLAH
-what Allah has ordained

6. THE BATTLE OF KHAIBAR PROVED THE BRAVERY OF THE SAHABAH
-and even today they cannot get away with it

7. TO OPEN 2 WARFRONTS SIMULTANEOUSLY IS UNWISE
-the Prophet (ﷺ) did not do that

8. THE JEWS FIGHT FROM BEHIND FORTRESSES

They fight not against you even together, except in fortified townships, or from behind walls. Their enmity among themselves is very great. You would think they were united, but their hearts are divided, that is because they are a people who understand not. (Al-Hashr 59:14)

9. ALLAH PREDICTED THE VICTORY OF KHAIBAR IN SURAH 48:20

Allah has promised you abundant spoils that you will capture, and He has hastened for you this, and He has restrained the hands of men from you, that it may be a sign for the believers, and that He may guide you to a Straight Path. (Al-Fath 48:20)

-all the Jews needed to do was; to defeat the Muslims at Khaibar
-to prove the Qur'an is a fake book because they outnumbered the Muslims
-yet they suffered a humiliating defeat

10. THE RASUL PROPHESIED THE VICTORY WILL COME AT THE HANDS OF ALI (RA)
-and it came to pass exactly because he is a real prophet

The Shi'ites exaggerate the power of Ali (RA)
-when he broke the fortress it was a miracle of him
-because normally it would have taken 40 men to break it

The Zaydis said Ali should have been the caliph but they do not insult the Sahabah
-the twelvers insult the Sahabah and say Ali should have been first caliph
-they make takfir on the Sahabah
-the Alawis say Ali should have been the prophet
-the Nusairis say Ali is Allah

The French put the Alawis in power
-because they know one day the Muslims will rise up and there will be a blood bath
-so they plot something that will happen 50 years later
-the British put the house of Saud in Saudi Arabia
-what is happening in Syria is a purge to facilitate the coming of Jesus